

## INTISARI

Penyakit Jantung Koroner (PJK) merupakan penyebab utama dan pertama dari seluruh kematian di Indonesia. Penanganan nonbedah untuk mengatasi PJK salah satunya yaitu tindakan Intervensi Koroner Perkutan (IKP) untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan dan mengetahui hubungan 4 domain WHOQOL-BREF dan 5 domain SAQ-7 terhadap kualitas hidup pasien pasca intervensi koroner perkutan.

Desain penelitian ini adalah *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel secara *purposive sampling* didapatkan 60 responden yaitu pasien pascaintervensi koroner perkutan yang sedang rawat jalan di Poliklinik Jantung RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta bulan Desember 2017. Kualitas hidup diukur dengan instrumen WHOQOL-BREF dengan 4 domain (kesehatan fisik, psikologis, sosial, lingkungan) dan SAQ-7 dengan 5 domain (keterbatasan fisik, stabilitas angina, frekuensi angina, kepuasan pengobatan, persepsi terhadap penyakit). Analisis menggunakan statistik deskripsi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden (93%) memiliki kualitas hidup yang tinggi. Terdapat hubungan ( $p < 0,05$ ) pada 4 domain WHOQOL-BREF dan 5 domain SAQ-7 dengan kualitas hidup pasien. Keeratan hubungan antara kualitas hidup pasien dengan 4 domain WHOQOL-BREF yaitu kesehatan fisik ( $r = 0,680$ ); psikologis ( $r = 0,840$ ); sosial ( $r = 0,822$ ); lingkungan ( $r = 0,815$ ) dan 5 domain SAQ-7 yaitu keterbatasan fisik ( $r = 0,664$ ); stabilitas angina ( $r = 0,542$ ); frekuensi angina ( $r = 0,551$ ); kepuasan pengobatan ( $r = 0,774$ ); persepsi terhadap penyakit ( $r = 0,724$ ). Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa pasien pascaintervensi koroner perkutan yang rawat jalan di RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta bulan Desember 2017 memiliki kualitas hidup yang tinggi dan terdapat hubungan antara kualitas hidup dengan 4 domain WHOQOL-BREF dan 5 domain SAQ-7.

**Kata Kunci** : Pascaintervensi Koroner Perkutan, Kualitas Hidup, WHOQOL-BREF, SAQ-7

## **ABSTRACT**

*Coronary Hearth Disease (CHD) is the main and first cause among mortality numbers in Indonesia. Non surgical treatment to overcome CHD is Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) to improve the quality of life of patiens. The research objective was observing and finding the correlation between 4 WHOQOL-BREF domains and 5 SAQ-7 domains on the quality of life after percutaneous coronary intervention treatment.*

*The research design was cross sectional. There were 60 respondents taken by purposive sampling. Data were collected in outpatient room in RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta, who have came with treatment routine schedule after percutaneous coronary intervention during December 2017. Quality of life was measured by WHOQOL-BREF instrument with four domains (physical health, psychological, social, environment) and SAQ-7 with five domains (physical limitation, angina stability, angina frequency, treatment satisfaction, disease perception). The analysis uses description statistics.*

*The result have shown that respondens (93 %) have a high quality of life. They have correlation ( $p < 0,05$ ) on the 4 domains of WHOQOL-BREF and 5 domains of SAQ-7 with quality of life. Correlation proximity between quality of life with 4 WHOQOL-BREF domains are physical health ( $r = 0,680$ ); psychological ( $r = 0,840$ ); social ( $r = 0,822$ ); environment ( $r = 0,815$ ) and 5 SAQ-7 domains are physical limitation ( $r = 0,664$ ); anginal stability ( $r = 0,542$ ); anginal frequency ( $r = 0,551$ ); treatment satisfaction ( $r = 0,774$ ); disease perception ( $r = 0,724$ ). The conclusion have shown that outpatient post percutaneous coronary intervention in RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta December 2017 has high quality of life and there is correlation between quality of life with 4 WHOQOL-BREF domains and 5 SAQ-7 domains.*

**Keywords :** *Postpercutaneous Coronary Intervention, Quality of Life, WHOQOL-BREF, SAQ-7*